

Bristol, May 21<sup>st</sup> 1846. to June 1<sup>st</sup>.

My dear Mr. May.

Not knowing how occupied my time may be next week, I commence a letter to you thus early.

week, I commence a letter to you ~~about the 5<sup>th</sup>~~  
 Yours of May 1. arrived here on the 15 or 16<sup>th</sup> and the letter to the  
 "Inquirer" came on the 5<sup>th</sup> inst. instead of the 28<sup>th</sup> of April as you cal-  
 culated upon. This last named letter, owing to an error of mine  
 has met with delay. I ~~now~~ sent it to London on the 6<sup>th</sup> and was sur-  
 prised at seeing no notice of it, (tho' I had written to Mr. Hincks with  
 it,) in either of the two following Inquirers. Last Tuesday, it came  
 back to me from the dead letter office! I had omitted to address Mr. H.  
 at "Hampstead"; and tho' I think the London P. Office ought to have <sup>well</sup>  
 found out the "Rev. Wm. Hincks" and "The Inquirer, London," I was very  
 contented that the letter was not lost. I hardly expect it to appear in  
 the next number. I ~~do~~  
 By Despatch, he was in Bristol on the occasion of

I well remember Mr. Everett: he was in Bristol on the occasion of  
 the launching of the *St. Britan*, & I met him on board that vessel, and at  
 the subsequent collation which Prince Albert attended. I have an  
 idea you were in Bristol on that day. Your letter to the *Argus*  
 will do good: I am glad you did not write "more softly," I am quite  
 satisfied that here a good argument is rather damaged than benefited  
 by strong language.

Our military operations in India have been <sup>the victories of</sup> successful, I think, in this country, with far more seriousness, & less exultation than in former times. The severe loss of our officers has been widely felt. The war spirit is greatly lessened in England. <sup>in India</sup> ~~Success in India~~, Sir H. Hardinge's anxiety to present was has subjected him to censure. Urging his point, as I presume, many of our battles & conquests have been, those on the hill were not sought for <sup>eyes</sup>, every effort was made <sup>not</sup> to avoid fighting; and tho' by no means a defender of war, I am ~~by no means~~ <sup>not</sup> so non-resistant as to think the late battle could, or ought to have been avoided; nor can I do otherwise than rejoice that the victory was so complete, and so calculated to produce future quiet. Though not feeling satisfied as



to the propriety of a form of thanksgiving in our Churches for the victory,  
I cannot view it in the light you do, especially as regards members of  
the Establishment who are accustomed\* to such a mode of proceeding.

The Arguments against defensive wars have never brought convictions to my  
mind; — were we resolved to be non-resistant as to our W. Indian Island,  
your Southern countrymen would soon aim to bless them by the re-estab-  
lishment of their peculiar institution. \* a custom more honored in the  
breach than in the observance.

The plan of sending a mission of Inquiry to Hayti, I think would, if ac-  
complished, produce important results. I hope you will have the means.

Thanks for the Last Christian World containing your letter respecting  
disavowing your present Constitution. The People here seem to think a  
disavowal of the Union an absurd aim. I was pleased to see in the  
C. W. a plea for a Sabbath. I suppose you Mr. Wright's in effect means at  
the practice of devoting as much of one day in the week as is practicable to the  
interests of eternity, one to me quite disputing. He seems to have but one idea  
on the subject: and by his interested remarks that what he happens to be  
doing on the Sunday is a better mode of spending the day, I am led to the  
conclusion that his conscience is not quite so much at ease on the matter  
as he strives to appear as that it is. Mr. Wright has to learn that it is

easier to weaken religious feeling, than to strengthen it. I heard nothing  
doubt if he had any large share of it, though he tells us that he has. I have  
no superstitious notions about a Sabbath, — I believe the Christ<sup>n</sup> religion  
has not appointed one; but I am always better satisfied with myself the  
more I exchange the ordinary employments of the week for more serious  
one on Sunday. To the poor, the rest and even the religion of the Sunday I  
think invaluable. Nothing is more uniform than the darkness of unhappy  
miserables suffering under the severe penalties of the Law, that "Sabbath-  
-breaking" was their first step to vice.

Dayless, I find it in London at present. He & Mr. Geo. Thompson  
attended the recent an<sup>n</sup>l meeting of our inactive Methodist & Pres. A.  
S. Soc<sup>y</sup>?

I hope I may be able to send you some copies of my tract by the  
first June Steam Ship, if Chapman can send a parcel there. I have  
to say seen the last review, and it will <sup>be</sup> paid off by the early part of  
next week. I have ordered 2,000 copies, 1,000 as my tribute to the



American Anti Slavery cause in this country: the others will be sold at the price the printer charges for the ~~second thousand~~, ~~about~~ one by lot. Mr. Pease has bespoken 200, and the Dublin A.S. Socy £2 worth.

I am sure the <sup>of this tract</sup> intention will be favorably received on your side the water, though the execution of it may not be approved. You will I will probably be thought I have not glorified the Old Socy enough, and have even robbed them of credit & distributed <sup>it</sup> among the Abolitionists on maps, — and this is what I have aimed at. It is the cause of the slave, I have sworn to ~~persevere~~ <sup>pursue</sup>, not the honour of those who have been its advocates ~~elsewhere~~ in your country. I have aimed to keep out of view the efforts of particular societies, and to excite sympathy for all American Anti Slavery Associations. My readers (if I have any) need not be conjurers to discover what my opinion is as to the merits of your Associations, and you must especially remember that the tract is for England, not for America; and more than any thing I have desired to show the position of your religious world in regard to Slavery.

I have also been trying to be useful to you by inducing ladies in various towns, (where I could effect it, a church lady & a dissenting) to consent to be receivers of articles for the Boston Fair. In this way I hoped to make some commit themselves to examine into the matter, & I knew it would furnish me with a legitimate opportunity of sending my tract to many I could not otherwise have access to.

I have enlarged the former list with several new places, some important ones, as Leeds, Norwich, Newcastle, and with about 30 new ladies, for which exploit, I deserve some credit. In various quarters I find a great demand for the precise kind of information I have endeavored to condense; my inquiries have also ~~done~~ <sup>made</sup> me satisfied that I have not advocated more strongly any particular Am. Socy for I have ascertained that in diverse places some knowledge & opinion exists



as to your Anti Slavery politics. Mr. Bishop, the Unit<sup>n</sup> Minister of  
Exeter has fully depended upon obtaining the name of a Lady of the Estab<sup>l</sup>.  
Lichfield who was very Anti Slavery to send me with his wife.  
But he was refused, and quite puzzled by being told that the "British  
& For. Anti S. S." did not recognize the "Mass. A. S. S." but  
compared with the "Am. & Foreign A. S. S." These were mixed  
that sadly puzzled Mr. Bishop, & for fear of damaging the A. S.  
cause, he made no more inquiries. Don't expect any striking results at the  
next Fair from the enlarged list: many of  
the ladies have given their names as a personal

Mr. James McTear, who was trying to obtain some  
Liverpool Ladies for the list writes "I have found it a dirty  
"and out of the way to know nothing of the parties in America who  
"originated this scheme; the disgraceful divisions among the  
"Abolitionists having created disgust & misgivings here, &  
"occasioning a degree of caution & distrust not at all due to  
"indifference towards the great cause object itself." A friend  
from Cheltenham writes me word that that there are already  
Ladies there who work for an American A. S. Bazaar, & send  
their contributions to "Mr. Ball in Boston."

I mean to put a charge of 3 upon my foot in case any person  
here might wish to have it, and not know where to get one  
worth while to send.

I mean to let me know if it would be ~~of any use~~ to send  
few for the Boston Fair? I am aware the only use they could be  
of would be to gratify any curiosity to know how the affair was  
treated of by an English partisan. I am disposed to hope it will  
not be with out good effect on those of our (Unit<sup>n</sup>) Ministers  
who rather hold back from Abolitionists, & who will be shocked at  
any hint of Non-Resistance Ministers being less welcomed here  
than formerly. — but such is the fact. So it likely than any of the Unit<sup>n</sup>  
the late Mr. Ashland did not like the Abol<sup>n</sup>. Dr. Dawsey, Parkman & better pleased him

Ms. B. 1. 6 v. 3, p. 23



Ministers with you who do not join the A.S. movement will see the "Trist"?

I ~~am~~ hope it may not be too late to send you a few copies directed to a few Boston friends of the "Slave", and I will send some for you to use as you please. Yours on opp<sup>n</sup> came to you of sending two to Philadelphia, one to Dr. Gibson Professor of Conscience the other to Dr. Morton, I should be glad, & will tie up two for the purpose. I never mentioned Dr. Gibson to you: he published "Rambles in Europe", chiefly relating to members of the Medical profession. He spent a day or two with me: he was and has amusingly landed me in his book, but making especially prominent my administration of Slavery in his book, but making especially prominent my administration of Slavery. I will send you a copy of the outline. I was once published in the Christian Reformer respect the W. Indian Slaves, upon which Dr. G. chose to describe me as having considerable views on Slavery - meaning that I ~~should have been~~ <sup>had no sympathy with</sup> Abolitionists. Now, we thought Dr. G. quite anti-slavery. But I knew nothing of American Anti Slavery in there, & how easy it was to oppose "Slavery in the Colonies".

I have had a correspondence with Mrs. Clarkson, she having answered a note I addressed to her & has found engineering as to what he had written with the very intellect, (a few words on which point I have introduced in my "Brief Notice".) She could not help mentioning a lady's name for me, and I should infer that the sympathies of these circles of friends is with the Brit. & For. A.S.S. and its American ally. She writes mildly, but evidently unfavourably to the "Mass. Soc." speaking of its "Anti-Slavery", and "Anti-religious", or "Anti-Scriptural" character. I believe I have repeatedly stated my opinion that ~~the~~ the

present obstacle to <sup>an extensive</sup> ~~the spread~~ of interest taken in this country in the American Abolition Movement, is, a known body of the disaffected existing among your Anti Slavery ranks - and my recent intercourse with various dissenting friends is bringing this fact more & more out, I therefore am increasingly satisfied with the manner in which I have endeavoured to treat the subject.

It is said Ashurst is to be invited to England to attend a proposed Anti Slavery Convention in London next August. If such be the case I will certainly go to Town to attend it, if I am in health. Yours



must regard the Brit. & Am. S.S., as the a spring of perpetual hostility to  
the Mass. A.S.S. prejudicing people here against it, and keeping up before  
this country the unfavourable diffentions in the Am. A.S. Societies -  
This is really very lamentable. the object of the friends to the Slave here  
should be to find fault with no Society among you, but to wish well, and do  
well to all. I have I believe often said, that the Liberator as here is injurious  
to your cause. Our friends argue, (unreasonably I admit) if the writers of  
the strange articles in the Liberator are specimens of the American Abolitionists,  
we cannot think them very fit persons to manage such a cause, and  
would prefer letting Slavery take its course, than be followed  
apostrophized in plain factious with persons so fond of taking up novelties  
so lax in their religious convictions, so inconsistent & evasive in  
their mode of treating serious subjects. My friend Rich<sup>d</sup> Webb of Dublin  
was very indignant at my saying to him I regarded McCorison as the  
"maker & the mover" of your cause. He pleased to remark, it is only  
to friends of your Society that I speak in this way: your enemies will  
find me your zealous advocate.

I believe I forgot to send you last month: Anti Slavery Reporter: it  
is no great loss. There is a 4th vol. letter in the Daily News which I will send.  
Do you want any more of the W. India School Reports?

May 20<sup>th</sup>

I have forwarded to Chapman a parcel for you. It contains a  
series of the negro schools <sup>Reports</sup> from the first, also a couple of daily News, and  
some copies of my Tract which I am glad to have ready in time to  
transmit to you. I cannot repeat what your attention to the  
circumstances that the "Brief History" is intended for cannot for your  
ready acceptance as a matter of civility as to have the subject in  
transmission. Miss Carpenter has been writing to Mr.  
Luntwater & has inclosed one of the Tracts without giving any in-  
timation as to the writer. Will you be so kind as to seal the  
packet inclosed for Philadelphia, & forward it by any convey-  
ment opportunity. It is I believe undesirable to send any sealed  
packages in Chapman's parcel  
You will see by the daily News, that H. Douglass has been



lecturing at Mr. Fox's chapel in London, Joseph Sturge in the chair, and  
that a subscription was entered on to bring his wife to England - I am  
glad to see that he has spoken at the N. & F. C. S. Socy. though I much  
doubt if at first Mr. Sturge & Mrs. Noble would approve of his being  
there - I shall probably see W. D. in London.

I am glad to see your letter in the last Inquirer. It is a very  
desirable & important communication. Mr. Hinks writes me  
that he is much pleased with it, & very glad to have it. You will  
observe that I took the liberty of leaving out a sentence which inti-  
mated a knowledge of who the "Lover of Justice & Liberty" was. This I  
thought rather ~~weak~~ lowered your position as the tender is  
custody of an anonymous advocate of the Slave's Cause;  
besides, this allusion, would probably have identified me as  
an agent in the correspondence which I was anxious to  
avoid just as I was coming forward (not however but  
still known) as a defender of the Liberator's cause.

I have to day seen a Captain from St. Vincent. He says the negroes are  
doing very well for themselves but not for their old masters. The latter  
cannot get labourers & are deteriorating; some Madeira men have  
been serviceable purchasers there. The negroes he says are beginning  
ground, building, & becoming proprietors themselves.

Is not the "Nat. A. S. Standard" sometimes distributed gratuitously?  
I know Miss Carpenter was accustomed to have it so sent to her, but, <sup>being</sup>  
having so many things to attend to, & desirous of saving even a weekly  
two pence for charitable purposes, she declined continuing it. Now a copy  
would be much read if sent to Mr. J. Faulder, King's Lane Avenue, Bristol.  
he is a most respectable quaker, has a little bookseller's shop: is rather  
poor, but very honest, & liberal, & does not approve of the half & half measures  
of the Am. quakers on Anti Slavery; in his shop many would see the Standard  
he can afford the English charge on the papers. I need not trouble you on the  
above matter, Mr. James having settled to send his copy to Mr. Faulder.  
of the Nat. A. S. Rep. Socy



I wish it had occurred to me address one of the Tracts to Mr. C. M. Clay. I have not been aware, how far my diary so might not be considered a library, at least, as you could conveniently send them one? If no objection exists, will he so kind as to direct me to him as the others are addressed?

One obstacle to full credit being given here to the reports of the heads of the American Navy, is the great liberty taken with facts by the B. F. L. Co. before our emancipation. Statements most unjustly colored, so much as to lose all credit for claim to truthfulness, were put forth. Our planters charged & brought in injury. I hope I may not have committed this error in the sheet.

Manuscript of the original copy of the "Emancipation"  
 of the B. F. L. Co. of England & France -  
 given to Audin was, perhaps in Church, &c.  
 with the rest of the  
 the original copy of the



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 Massachusetts,  
 United States.

notice. I have taken of these points. I am almost afraid that the account of the four <sup>alluvial</sup> common in many plantations being only a grant of Indian Conspiracy may lead to an unfair inference, as this quantity is probably less than the probability here allowed; and again how far it is true, that cruelty is the Rule, kind up the question. At p. 23  $\frac{3}{4}$  is stated as the ~~in~~ excess of political power held by slaveholders instead of  $\frac{3}{4}$  fifths.

I believe I have now said all my say. The Liberator of May 15<sup>th</sup> arrived here on the 30<sup>th</sup>. I saw my dear friend entered. Mr. Torrey's death will probably be turned to some valuable account? I am, my dear Sir, with my daughter's kind remembrance  
 Yours truly J. D. Little